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25X1 Daily Reviews of the Baghdad Press, Baghdad, Iraq.

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25X1

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D A I L Y   R E V I E W  
of the  
B A G H D A D   P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Tuesday, October 3, 1950.

\* \* \* \* \*

KOREA.

"What is next?" inquires Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi's political commentator. The UN forces have crossed the 38th parallel in Korea. The Soviet maneuver of occupying the whole of Korea has "bitterly failed." It is unlikely that the Soviet Union intervenes openly in Korea, because it means world war. However, she may resort to the use of Communist China; but, this will not be without risk for the new China has not yet healed its wounds. The answer to this point will be known in the near future.

Stressing the Communist shrewdness of planning the attack on South Korea, the paper says that Russia had thrown into the field a well-trained and well-equipped army in an area to which only the U.S. attaches much importance, with the prospect of a quick victory and dissension among the Western nations. But, Russia has been outmaneuvered. Her boycott of the UN has proved to be a big mistake.

\*

Commenting on Chinese Premier Chou En Lai's warning against invasion of countries neighboring China, Al-Yaqdha says that the views of the Washington observers, that this is a threat only and one which will not be carried out, indicates a "new stupidity and short-sightedness", because there is a wide difference between China, which shares the feeling of the North Koreans, and Russia, which acts as much as required by her interests and ambitions.

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THE TANGIER CONFERENCE OF THE U.S. DIPLOMATS IN AFRICA.

Sada Al-Ahali says that the Tangier conference of the U.S. diplomats in Africa was opened yesterday and is to elaborate on matters already studied by the conferences held at Istanbul and Cairo. The Tangier conference will deal also with the question of the defense of the Middle East, as there is much American propaganda about it these days; indeed, new Defense Secretary Marshall conferred about it at the first meeting he had with the Chiefs of Staff, and the Congress is expected to send a military delegation to study conditions in the Middle East.

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October 3, 1950.

The outcome of the Istanbul and Cairo conference of the U.S. diplomats in the Middle East was the issuance of the Tripartite Declaration which restored the partition of the Middle East into spheres of influence among Britain, France and the U.S., and the membership of Turkey into the Atlantic Pact. "Thus," says the paper, "events have proved that the theme of promoting stability, peace and prosperity in the Middle East is meant by the U.S. to tie the area to her blocs, to make it participate in all her military preparations, to drag it into matters non-related to its interests and inconsistent with world peace, and to make it accept what contradicts its vital interests, natural rights and national aspirations."

The U.S. wants to exert pressure on some Arab states to make peace with Israel. Most probably, the U.S. will renew her efforts in this sense after the said conference, in addition to trying to expand her influence over Arab North Africa in agreement with France.

\* \* \*

#### ABDUL RAZZAK AL-DHAHER'S VIEWS ON POLITICAL REFORM.

Ex-Economics Minister Abdul Razzak Al-Dhaher set forth his views on political reform in an editorial published by Az-Zaman.

There is unanimous concurrence, says Abdul Razzak Al-Dhaher, that drastic reform is required in Iraq. Rulers and subjects talk of it equally. They agree on the defects; but differ over the method. The ruling class will do everything which occurs to its mind short of affecting its interests.

The only way to deal with Iraq's problems is that "government machinery and politics should be based on a sound and genuine democratic regime, inspired by the Iraqi Constitution, and that it should be implemented in letters and spirit."

A genuinely representative and freely elected parliament will avert the need of resorting to tribal, military and popular coups d'etat. Indeed, the people will be able to bring to power those they want without shedding blood, like in Egypt and Turkey.

The arguments of the old school against such a reform are that this is impractical in tribal areas. On the contrary, elections will be easier there, as tribesmen will select members of the leading family.

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THE.....

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October 3, 1950.

THE SAYID ABDUL MAHDI v. FAIQ AS-SAMERRAI CASE.

Al-Umma had charged that Faiq As-Samerrai censured Abdul Mahdi because he, Faiq, was the attorney of Abdul Hussain Al-Hemeidi and of Haddab Al-Kheiralla. Today, Liwa Al-Istialal explains these two cases.

The case of Hussain Al-Hemeidi.- In the Shatra Qadha, a murder occurred. Thirty persons were accused, under pressure from Sayid Abdul Mahdi. Some of them were acquitted and others convicted. Among the acquitted, was Hussain Al-Hemeidi. The file of the case was forwarded to the Mutasarrif of the Muntafik Liwa; he approved the court's decision. Then, it was forwarded to the Ministry of Interior. The Ministry of Interior found some ground for convicting Hussain Al-Hemeidi; instead of referring the case to the court after quashing its decisions, it sentenced him to 14 years for instigating the murder and 5 years for the attempt at murder, while the authors of the murder were condemned to 14 years only. The Ministry of Interior resorted to this action, because the Suwaidi government was resigning and Abdul Mahdi was afraid that the sentence might be more lenient if passed when he is out of power.

The case of Haddab Al-Kheirallah.- Haddab Al-Kheirallah is the cousin of Mohan Kheirallah. Their enmity is known by everyone in Nasiriyah. Mohan instigated Haddab's brothers to file a suit against the "Sirkals" of Haddab. The decision of the local authorities was quashed by the Ministry of Interior. Court hearings were renewed; and he was denied the right to produce a legal document to prove his case. When forwarded to the Ministry of Interior, the verdict was immediately approved; that was at the time when Nuri As-Said was selecting his colleagues for the new government. (Liwa Al-Istiqlal)

\*

Addressing itself to the Independence Party, Al-Umma says that the party, which is so low as to accept the fact that Faiq As-Samerrai exploits it for his own purposes, does not deserve to be answered.

\*

After reviewing the Independence Party's stand on the Jewish emigration, Faiq As-Samerrai, replying to Al-Umma, says that the sophisms of Al-Umma cannot cover the big scandals which are connected with the Jewish emigration and which took place under the Suwaidi government.

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SHORT....

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DAILY REVIEW

of the

BAGHDAD PRESS

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Friday, September 15, 1950.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE CABINET STORY.

According to Al-Hawadith and Al-Yaqdha, the new cabinet of Nuri As-Said will be announced on Saturday, September 16.

Al-Hawadith carries a list of the cabinet members, however, it confesses that it is still not final. Here it is:

Nuri As-Said	-	Premiership and act. Interior
Towfiq As-Suwaidi	-	Deputy-Prime Minister
Saleh Jabr	-	Foreign Affairs
Abdul Karim Al-Uzri	-	Finance
Shaker Al-wadi	-	Defense
Abdul Wahab Merjan	-	Works and Communications
Dhia Jaafar	-	Economics
Majid Mustafa	-	Social Affairs
Khalil Kanna	-	Education
Hassan Sami Tatar	-	Justice
Omar Nadhmi )	-	Ministers without Portfolio.
Fadhil Jamali )		

\* \* \*

MARSHALL'S APPOINTMENT TO DEFENSE.

The world, says Sada Al-Ahali, has been surprised by Johnson's resignation and Marshall's appointment to the post of Secretary of Defense. It does not matter that the Secretary of Defense changes, because the American public does not approve of the various Secretaries' appeal for war. Johnson must share Matthews' desire for "preventive war". What matters is Marshall's appointment at this important post at such a time.

Marshall has a strong personality and his prestige is worldwide. Due to his mission to China, Marshall is familiar with this problem; and in view of his "realistic views, it is likely that he will influence the American policy and will put MacArthur in his place regarding Formosa.

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In.....

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September 15, 1950

In view of Marshall's stand on China, Truman, in the opinion of Al-Yaqdha, will achieve two ends by appointing him to the Defense, namely to avert a conflict with the Peiking government and to bring the American policy in line with the British.

\* \* \*

#### COMMENTS.

Prompted by the recent Israeli violation of the Israeli-Jordanian armistice lines, Sada Al-Ahali doubts of the usefulness of Jordan's protest and General Riley's subsequent report, because the UN did not lend any attention to previous complaints about such acts of violations. "The unquestionable fact," affirms the paper, "is that the UN is partial in dealing with problems submitted to it... It is being driven by the United States..."

\*

Commenting on the British rearmament program, Sada Al-Ahali quotes British Premier Attlee that American assistance will be needed to carry it out. The paper, therefore, expresses the fear that the British Labor government will become more subservient to the United States which will be encouraged to carry on its disquieting military preparations.

\*

Commenting on the "new Jewish aggression", Liwa Al-Istiqlal is gratified that Egypt is reported to be giving much attention to the incidents, and urges that the Jews living in the Arab states should be accorded a treatment similar to the one of the Arabs in Israel.

It criticizes the government for having been very lenient towards the Jews in Iraq. It blames Premier Towfiq As-Suwaidi for granting passports to wealthy Jews, and attributes it to his friendship with Moshe Shouhet, the Jewish Community Chief. This state of affairs has led some "Arab Moslems" to sell their consciences to Jews and to forge the signature of the Minister of Interior. The paper urges that they be severely punished.

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#### SHORT NEWS.

The new Iranian Ambassador-designate is expected to arrive in Baghdad this afternoon. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*

Dates.....

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September 15, 1950

Dates Association DG Abdullah Al-Qassab is expected to return in Iraq next month from Europe. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*

Syrian Minister of State Hassan Al-Hakim will leave shortly for Amman and Baghdad. In Amman, he will negotiate the resumption of diplomatic and consular relations with Jordan. In Baghdad, he will negotiate a trade agreement. (Al-Nabaa)

\*

The Council of Ministers has approved an ordinance imposing on Andrew Weir the duty of collecting the export tax on dates provided for by law No. 14 of 1950. (Al-Nabaa)

\*

The Egyptian government has granted scholarships to three of the sons of Mohammed Mahdi Aj-Jawahery. Jawahery has just returned from Egypt, where he attended the Arab cultural conference. (Al-Alam Al-Arabi)

\*

In view of the repeated acts of aggression on the part of Israel, Egypt has got in touch with the other Arab governments for common measures to treat the Jews living in the Arab states as Arabs are treated by Israel.

According to informed sources, which is described as "very important", the Egyptian proposal has been communicated to Iraq.

We have learned that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will provide the Iraqi delegation at the UN with the latest measures to counteract the repeated Israeli acts of aggression. (Al-Akhbar)

\*

Saad Omar, Minister of Education in the outgoing Suwaidi government, has returned from Lebanon. (Az-Zaman)

\*

Saleh Jabr and Abdul Karim Al-Uzri are leaving for Europe on personal business trips. (Az-Zaman)

\*

Iraq has written to the Ethiopian government to appoint Najib Ar-Rawi, as Minister in Addis Ababa in addition to his Cairo post.

\*

Official sources has denied that the Iranian rebels are using arms belonging to the Iraqi Army. The Iraqi Embassy in Tehran has issued a denial to the charge. (Az-Zaman)

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D A I L Y   R E V I E W  
of the  
B A G H D A D   P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Saturday, September 16, 1950.

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THE CABINET STORY.

Following a deadlock over the distribution of portfolios among would-be members of the new Said cabinet, it is learned that Saleh Jabr will not participate in it, and the Foreign Affairs portfolio will be entrusted to the would-be Defense Minister, Shaker Al-Wadi.

Moreover, Omar Nadmi and Fadhil Jamali who were listed as Ministers without portfolio, will not participate also.

The deadlock arose from the fact that Nuri As-Said wants to retain the Portfolio of Interior for "some reasons", Saleh Jabr likes to have the same, but as a compromise has agreed to have the Foreign Affairs Portfolio, and Towfiq As-Suwaiddi in addition to the Deputy-Premiership wants the Foreign Affairs. The key to the deadlock is that Nuri As-Said leaves out either of them or both.

According to rumors in the circles close to Towfiq As-Suwaiddi and Saleh Jabr, the former is willing to cooperate with Nuri As-Said, the latter has declined participation several times. (Al-Hawadith)

\* \* \*

SHORT NEWS.

A British advisory technical mission to survey the Railways expansion is due in Baghdad in mid-October. It will spend several months in Iraq. (Az-Zaman)

\*

According to Az-Zaman correspondent in Damascus, Feminist Nur Hamada means to ask for the permission of the Iraqi government to hold a woman conference in Baghdad. (Az-Zaman)



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September 16, 1950

Isa Abdul Qadir has been made acting DG of Waqf during the absence of Jalal Khalid. (Az-Zaman)

\*

The Italian Legation has proposed to Iraq a civil air agreement. (Az-Zaman)

\*

The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, says a Cairo message, announced that the Saudi Arab government had found out that the expedition of Dr. Abraham Gardner (?), Professor of Anthropology at the Columbia University, is a spying ring. The expedition planned to tour the Arab states, and it applied for a permission to visit Saudi Arabia, but it was refused. Moreover, the same government has notified the Arab League and all the other Arab states and requested them to adopt a firm stand on the matter.

The expedition, according to the Saudi Arab government, means to collect information for Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Military Command. The expedition is financed by Israel via American educational institutions. (Az-Zaman)

\*

Al-Akhbar reports,

"The Ministry of Education has completed the study of the cultural agreement to be signed between Iraq and the United States. The Ministry is expected to ask the Council of Ministers for its approval of the draft agreement submitted by the government. This agreement will regulate cultural relations between the two countries. Foremost, it recommends the setting up of an American cultural institute which will oversee the assistance to be given by the U.S. government to Iraq.

"In accordance with this agreement, the American government will make available teachers of all branches to Iraqi colleges."

\*

An Iraqi army officer arrived in Amman yesterday, upon the invitation of the Jordan government in accordance with the Jordan-Iraq treaty. This officer will visit the Jordan frontiers violated by Israel and will report to his government. (Al-Akhbar)

D A I L Y   R E V I E W  
of the  
B A G H D A D   P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Sunday, September 17, 1950  
Monday, September 18, 1950

\* \* \* \* \*

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

A new cabinet was named on Saturday, September 16. It was formed by Nuri As-Said as follows:

Nuri As-Said	- Prime Minister & acting Min.of Interior
Majed Mustafa	- Social Affairs
Shaker Al-Wadi	- Defense & acting Foreign Affairs
Dhia Jaafar	- Economics
Abdul Wahab Merjan	- Works & Communications & Acting Finance
Hassan Sami Tatar	- Justice
Khalil Kanna	- Education

\*

The letter appointing the new Prime Minister was issued by Emir Zaid, the Deputy-Regent. In it, he says that the resignation of Towfiq As-Suwaidi was accepted after the "written approval" of the Regent, and the new appointment was being made with the "approval" of the Regent.

\*

After the letter of appointment was read out at the inauguration ceremony, the first words which Nuri As-Said uttered, in his capacity as Prime Minister for the eleventh time, were:

"I shall not spare any effort to fulfil this delicate task fortified by the confidence of the Throne and the People. Yes, my brethren, the State has placed you at the head of its departments and services. No doubt, you feel the magnitude of the responsibility you bear.

"However, I direct your attention to the necessity of full respect to laws and regulations, of striving to improve economic conditions and providing means of living, and of applying justice and equality which the government considers as the major aims of internal policy. I urge you to be active and prudent. I am confident that you will follow these recommendations in order to raise the prestige of the Government..." (Al-Umma 9/17)

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- 2 -      September 17 and 18, 1950.

After the new government was inaugurated, Nuri As-Said held a press conference on Saturday, September 16. He stated:

"You know, I believe, that I have been endeavouring to unite national ranks for some time. I shall strive too to serve the nation especially by improving Iraqis' living standards and bringing about prosperity for all. As you know, this is a new country, which cannot be compared with others which have had hundreds of years of independence. If defects are noticed, whatever the reasons may be, they come from lack of experience and the heavy responsibilities incumbent on a new state. It is wrong to lay the whole blame on a specific quarter. There may be unknown talents in this country; we must afford them the opportunity to make their way by the proper but not abnormal channels. No doubt, your attention has been drawn by the manner this cabinet was formed. There are some portfolios held ad interim. This is an indication that I mean to bring in new elements at an opportune time, so that all render the service required by the country to please all the people, which is my wholehearted wish, and, if not, at least the majority. I wish the government to become a national coalition as broad as possible.

"As for the government's program, I cannot state it in details right now. However, it will be based on two major points as follows:

1) Launching development plans and public works to improve economic conditions. The efforts of the preceding governments, including the outgoing cabinet, have made funds available. We shall uproot unemployment as fast as possible, and spend funds to activate business and to make economic conditions satisfactory.

2) The other point is that I shall endeavor, as much as possible, to make the administration liked by the people and government officials understand that they are to serve the people and to make Right and Justice prevail.

"Other matters will rank next. You may be curious about our relations with the Arab states and the Arab League. Business in this connection will be carried on a routine basis, as the government's center of gravity will be focused on these two points which I have stated.

"As you know, I have the habit of getting in touch with newsmen now and then. I shall do it whenever I have the opportunity. I request you not to publish anything before checking it with the appropriate authorities whom I shall instruct to cooperate with you in order to provide you with correct information." (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 9/17)

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PRESS.....

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September 17 and 18, 1950.

PRESS REACTIONS TO NEW GOVERNMENT.

Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi: has no comment. (Ed.)

Al-Nazir (9/18), an affiliate of the Constitutional Union Party, says that Nuri As-Said is too well-known to be introduced. It calls him as the "most prominent statesman in the Near East and the best known Arab leader."

As for the new cabinet, it underlines its "homogeneity" and its being in line with "sound democratic practice", because it is mainly formed by members of the Constitutional Union Party. Much is expected of Nuri As-Said in matters of internal and foreign policies. But, what gives rise to hope in the "new era" is his desire to assign vacant cabinet posts to strong political elements in order to have a coalition.

\*

Ash-Shaab, Al-Umma and Al-Nabaa have no comment on the new government. (Ed.)

\*

Liwa Al-Istiqlal.- Commenting in its Sunday issue on the incoming cabinet, the organ of the Independence Party points out that since the Suwaidi government was formed, it was known that it was not to last long; Nuri As-Said was said to have fixed this month of September for its death. Indeed, people were "expecting and wishing" this resignation. However, there is not the slightest doubt that they have not welcomed the new cabinet. The only difference between the two is that Nuri As-Said was the unofficial Prime Minister and now has become the official one.

In his statement to the press, he gave an evidence that he is not convinced that his party represents the majority of the people, as he expressed his intention of filling the cabinet vacancies to please at least the majority of the people.

We are accustomed to his 30-year-old theme that Iraq is a new state. He could repeat it again and again, if he were to live 30 centuries. Iraqis are seeing what Israel, Pakistan and India are achieving, inspite of their newness.

As for development, Iraq needs funds to finance it. Nuri As-Said, in his press conference, has overlooked the oil question. He seems to be satisfied with what he has done with the oil companies and wants to convince the public of it.

As for making the administration popular, he is known for his lenience towards neglectful officials. However, in his opinion, those who oppose his policy are considered as "subversive criminals."

Approved For Release 2005/02/14 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006400180001-0  
Regarding.....

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September 17 and 18, 1950.

Regarding unemployment, it is not the cause of misery in this country; but it is the consequence of prevailing bad conditions.

Indeed, Nuri As-Said is displaying much cleverness by speaking of "bread". It reminds us of his previous government's program, when he spoke of Palestine. As for Palestine, this time he has skipped any reference to it, as the British propaganda is trying to promote cooperation between Israel and the Arabs. (Liwa Al-Istiqlal. 9/17)

\*

Commenting off-the-record on the new government, Liwa Al-Istiqlal (9/17) says that the manner in which it was formed indicates that this time he has failed in his task and that he means to give the impression to those who refused to cooperate with him that he can "create a bird out of mud."

The vacancies, in the cabinet, says the paper, are traps for those who covet cabinet posts.

In its Monday issue, the organ of the Independence Party points out that at his press conference Nuri As-Said evaded giving a clear answer whether Iraq is to sign the Arab Common Defense Treaty. According to reliable sources, Iraq is declining to sign in its present form. A letter from the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs was issued for amending the military protocol so that chiefs of staff convene instead of the Ministers of Defense. We are afraid, says the paper that the gap between Egypt and Iraq widens.

And ironically the paper announces that "Heskel Shantob", the acting Chief of the Jewish community, is accepting condolences on the occasion of the resignation of the Suwaidi government; moreover, all offices for distributing passports have been closed down, and the air companies in charge of transporting Jews are liquidating their accounts in order to distribute dividends to those who deserve them. (Liwa Al-Istiqlal. 9/18)

\*

Sada Al-Ahali.- This paper does not devote any editorial to the new government. However, on its home news page, it sums up the ministerial crisis, and the press conference of Nuri As-Said. Then, it writes the following:

"Indeed, the Iraqi public has received the formation of the new government with tediousness, as it does not differ much from previous cabinets. Several have been formed within a short period, but no change has been experienced by the

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September 17 and 18, 1950.

country; thus, people are not interested in them and their members, but are curious to know the reasons for the changes and do not find any.

"As the public received the new cabinet with tediousness, the reaction to Nuri As-Said's statement to the press was one of tiredness, because he is the statesman who in power makes statements more than anyone else without carrying out anything. He cannot claim that he was not afforded the opportunity because he has broken the record in Iraq either as Minister or Prime Minister."

\*

Criticizing Outgoing Premier Towfiq As-Suwaidi, Al-Istiglal in a series of articles published on Sunday and Monday and written by Khalid Ad-Dorra says that this time Towfiq As-Suwaidi has resorted to the practice of his first cabinet formed in 1929, and divorced with his 1946 line. In 1929, while he was Prime Minister, he appointed his father as President of the Senate and his brother, Naji, as President of the Chamber of Deputies. Besides, in 1929 too, he refused to resign and was dismissed by King Faisal I.

During his 1950 premiership, he did not pay any attention to the injustices being done as long as they did not affect his personal interests. Students were complaining of the behavior of the Minister of Education. Many businessmen, of the Director General of Imports. Nationalists were lamenting of the Minister of Interior whose assistants were granting passports to Jews. Newspapermen were complaining of the Director General of Propaganda. Dismissed police officers, of the acting Director General of Police who fired them without examining their records. The Nasiriya tribes, of Sayid Abdul Mahdi. Hilla farmers, because Saleh Jabr were depriving them of water by diverting it to lands which he shares with a mean person. The people, of Abdul Emir Al-Uzri, the Director General of Irrigation.

Towfiq As-Suwaidi did not care. He appointed his son-in-law to a legation abroad, and another relative to the post of plenipotentiary minister.

\*

Commenting on the new government, Khalid Ad-Dorra, writes in Al-Istiglal (9/18) that he supports Nuri As-Said's plan of development, but warns him that any Portsmouth treaty will undermine it. Indeed, he will not enable the people to eat food and to wear clothes, unless the question of national independence is tackled first and the British are made to understand that their policy is the cause of the deterioration in Iraq.

\* \* \*

- 6 -      September 17 and 18, 1950.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS.

Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi (9/17) stresses the Russian menace to Iran. It reports that former Azerbaijani army officers who went to Russia have infiltrated into Iran. Besides, Soviet broadcasts beamed to North Iran encourage rebellion against the Tehran government. Russia has also massed troops on the Iranian borders. We fear, says the paper, that the threat to Iran develops into one to the Kirkuk and Mosul oil wells.

\*

Commenting on the American landing at Inchon, Ash-Shaab (9/18) points out that this is the first time the American forces in Korea are taking the initiative. Now, the world is awaiting the Soviet reaction. Most probably, Russia will not resort to open assistance to the North Koreans, unless she wants to have a decisive showdown with the United States and its allies.

\* \* \*

IRAQ PLEDGES ITSELF TO AID JORDAN AGAINST ISRAEL AGGRESSION.

Az-Zaman (9/19) reports:

"Az-Zaman has learned that the Iraqi government, ensuing the communications between Baghdad and Amman, informed the Jordan government that it backs the decisions adopted to repulse the latest Zionist aggression, in accordance with the Jordan-Iraqi brotherhood treaty. Article 5 of the treaty provides that the two contracting parties give mutual military aid to each other if the territories of either are attacked. In this case, both parties consult each other over the nature of common defense."

The paper adds that in an interview with Defense Minister Shaker Al-Wadi, he confirmed that such contacts took place between the Iraqi and Jordan governments. He asserted that Iraq will abide by the provisions of the treaty.

Speaking of the Army, he disclosed that he has been endeavoring to strengthen it. An air officers school is being opened this academic year. 30 persons have been admitted. (Az-Zaman. 9/19)

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SHORT NEWS.

It has been ascertained and ruled by the Baghdad Qadhi that the four-day Id Al-Adha will begin on September 23, 1950. (Az-Zaman)

- 7 -      September 17 & 18, 1950.

Dr. Abdul Hamid Toukhi, DG of Health, is expected today in Baghdad from Turkey where he led the Iraqi delegation at the regional WHO conference. (Az-Zaman. 9/18)

\*

Premier Nuri As-Said, in his capacity of acting Minister of Interior, has summoned all Mutasarrifs to a conference to begin on Wednesday, September 20. They are to consult over a 3-year or 4-year development program. (Az-Zaman. 9/18)

\*

As Lebanon is allocating a free zone in the Beirut harbor to Iran, the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad in a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested that facilities be granted to goods on transit to and from Iran, and has suggested a trade agreement between the two countries. (Az-Zaman. 9/18)

\*

Ali Mumtaz Ad-Daftari is due in Baghdad today from Damascus. (Az-Zaman. 9/18)

\*

The Ministry of Interior has banned John Kimche's book, "The False Seven Pillars". (Az-Zaman. 9/18)

\*

Raphael Cilento is due in Baghdad to-morrow afternoon. (Az-Zaman)

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On Sunday, Nuri As-Said conferred at the Ministry of Interior with Abdul Wahab Merjan, Minister of Works and Communications and acting Minister of Finance, Abdul Emir Al-Uzri, DG of Irrigation, and Ahmed As-Sa'di, DG of Finance. They talked of irrigation projects, foremost the Tharthar Valley. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 9/18)

\*

Dr. Saib Shawkat will be leaving to-morrow to represent Iraq at the Arab medical conference in Egypt. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 9/18)

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Al-Istiqlal.....



D A I L Y   R E V I E W

of the

B A G H D A D   P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Wednesday, September 20, 1950.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Analyzing Premier Nuri As-Said's motives of urging a "national coalition", Sada Al-Ahali says, "No doubt, Nuri As-Said's appeal for coalition is addressed to certain persons accustomed to occupy cabinet posts for some time, as some of them for personal and others for public reasons are dissatisfied with the trend of affairs. This is disquieting Nuri As-Said who wants them to keep quiet. Therefore, he conceived coalition as a requirement of the present stage to help him crush any group which might build up the opposition.

"...By no means, is this appeal meant to cope with Iraq's abnormal conditions. It is devised to create new obstacles to genuine reform..."

This deduction is based on the premises that in democratic nations coalition governments are formed when no party has a clear majority or in a state of emergency. Moreover, it is noteworthy that in Iraq parties' participation is sought to undermine them.

\*

Speaking of coalition, Al-Akhbar believes that Iraq's internal and external problems require it. "All of us," it says, "concur that the country needs speedy reform and political stability. It needs too competent officials to oversee and to direct development plans... Nuri As-Said endeavored to form such a government, but his efforts were to no avail. We call upon all politicians to realize that the country needs political stability which cannot be attained unless all parties and groups come to an understanding in the shape of a national front."

\*

Ex-Economics Minister Abdul Razzaq Al-Dhaher, writing in Az-Zaman, urges the government to lend attention to the summer resorts in Northern Iraq. From the political and economic angles, it will fortify the sense of unity between North and South Iraq, as Southerners will spend their summer in the North and will come into close contact with them; moreover, it will bring prosperity to Northern Iraq and will enable them to raise.....

- 2 -

September 20, 1950.

raise their living standard. The government should take care of the question of summer resorts at least for these political and economic reasons.

\*

Al-Alam Al-Arabi complains of the present Director General of Propaganda's policy of distributing government advertisements. In order to please Saleh Jabr who appointed him to his post, he denied any of them to Sada Al-Ahali, Al-Alam Al-Arabi and Al-Istiqlal.

\*

In Al-Istiqlal, Hassan Abdul Rahman, former Deputy for Basra, tells the story of the 5% export tax on dates and brands the recent ordinance for its collection from date growers as "unconstitutional."

Article 10 of the dates monopoly contract signed with Andrew Weir Co. denies the government the right to impose any new tax or duties on the export of dates and the import of packing cases. But, the Law No. 14 of 1950 amending the customs tariff innovated a 5% import tax on dates. Andrew Weir refuses to pay it under the provisions of article 10 of its contract and threatened to nullify the contract. To forestall its harmful impact on the export of dates, the government conceded that Andrew Weir will not pay the tax, and the date growers will do it instead. To end any controversies, this was confirmed by an ordinance issued in the last days of the Suwaidi government.

This ordinance, asserts Hassan Abdul Rahman, is inconsistent with the Law No. 14 of 1950 amending the customs tariff, which provides that dates exporters have to pay the tax. Moreover, in violation of Article 91 of the Constitution, it imposes a new tax by virtue of an ordinance. (Article 91 provides "... Taxes and dues may not be imposed by ordinance." Ed.)

\* \* \*

#### SHORT NEWS.

A housing scheme for the low and middle income groups is being contemplated by the new government. A committee under H.E. Abdul Wahab Merjan will be formed to draw up the plan. It consists of building up houses for sale to the lower and middle class at their cost price to be paid by instalments over a period of 20 to 25 years.

Abdul Wahab Merjan stated that the scheme will not be confined to Baghdad and it will need ID. 1,000,000 at its first stage. (Az-Zaman)

\*

- 3 -

September 20, 1950.

Reporting on the Iraqi Jews' exodus, AP Correspondent Musa Habib says that the delay in Jewish emigration is due to the American air company's occupation with transporting pilgrims and the failure of other companies to join in the air lift. Moreover, the Jews themselves have become very cautious in applying for denationalization because of the news received from relatives about bad conditions in Israel. Their complaints center around these three points: 1) living conditions are hard and military training is severe; 2) immigrants spend a long time in camps; 3) immigrants are banned from politics.

The volume of emigration from Iraq, adds Musa Habib, depends on the restrictions in force here and in Israel. But, many Jews blame the air company for the delay in transporting emigrants.

Speaking of figures, Musa Habib reports that denationalization applicants number 40,000 from Baghdad and 10,000 from the Liwas. Denationalized Jews exceed 12,000. Emigrants who left number 5,500 for Baghdad, 1,100 for Basra, and 3,500 for other Liwas. (Az-Zaman).

\*

Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Ahmed Ar-Rawi left yesterday for Lebanon where he is to spend the Id.

Yesterday morning, Yussef Al-Gailani, Director General of the Political Department returned to Baghdad, as he is to take charge of the Undersecretaryship in an interim capacity. He had left Baghdad on his way to Lake Success as a member of the Iraqi delegation to the UN.

Abdul Qadir Al-Gailani, Counselor at Cairo, arrived in Baghdad on leave. (Az-Zaman).

\*

Nuri As-Said will spend the Id Al-Adha in Northern Iraq. (Az-Zaman)

\*

In his capacity of acting Minister of Interior, Nuri As-Said is to meet seven Mutasarrifs today, with the view of expanding the powers of the local authorities in a move of administrative decentralization. (Liwa Al-Istiqlal)

\*

Despite the rumors that a Minister of Interior is to be selected for the present government, Liwa Al-Istiqlal affirms its firm belief that Premier Nuri As-Said will retain the portfolio for himself. (Liwa Al-Istiqlal)

- 4 -

September 20, 1950.

Among the various reasons for not signing the Arab common defense treaty, the Iraqi government says that it has no common frontier with Israel. If the Arab states want Iraq to participate effectively in the treaty, they should allow it to do so by concluding military agreements with Syria. (Liwa Al-Istiqalal)

\*

tribal

The 1918 law is to be amended. The amendment will enable defendants and plaintiffs to appeal to the Ministry of Interior against the decisions of the local administration in the Liwas, and will limit the powers granted to the Minister of Interior. Moreover, the amendment will limit the enforcement of the tribal code to the minimum. (Liwa Al-Istiqalal)

\*

According to Liwa Al-Istiqalal, during the Id holidays, Nuri As-Said will go to Sinjar to settle some problems with the Yezidi tribes.

\*

The Ministry of Economics has requested the Ministry of Finance to take the necessary action for bringing the Balad-ruz lands under the provisions of the Dujaila Project Law. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi).

\* \* \* \* \*

E N D

Approved For Release 2005/02/14 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006400180001-0

25X1

D A I L Y   R E V I E W

of the

B A G H D A D   P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Thursday, September 21, 1950.

\* \* \* \* \*

ALWAN HUSSAIN APPOINTED DG OF POLICE

Jails DG Alwan Hussain has been appointed DG of Police, and actg. DG of Police Saleh Hamam has been made DG of Jails. (Al-Hawadith)

\* \* \* \*

IRAQ PROTESTS TO SECURITY COUNCIL AGAINST ISRAELI VIOLATION  
OF ARMISTICE LINE.

Lake Success, (ANA).- The Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs has cabled to UN Secretary-General Lie a protest against the Jews' aggressions. Copies of the cable were distributed to the Security Council members. Iraq denounces Israel's hostile action on the Jordan frontiers. Moreover, the cable says that Iraq cannot maintain silence vis-a-vis this aggression, as it is bound to Jordan by brotherly and friendly ties and a military alliance. The cable adds that Iraq upholds Jordan's complaint and asks the Security Council to adopt the adequate measures for the withdrawal of the Jewish forces. (Al-Ittihad)

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\* \* \* \*

- 2 -

September 21, 1950.

# PRIME MINISTER CONFERS WITH MUTASARRIFS.

Yesterday morning, Premier Nuri As-Said in his capacity of acting Minister of Interior presided over a meeting attended by all Mutasarrifs, except three of them, and by high-ranking officials of the same Ministry.

The conference members consulted over a development and construction plan to be carried out in the Liwas during the coming years. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\* \* \*

# EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

"Who is to be blamed for the bad conditions in Iraq?" inquires Sada Al-Ahali in its headline.

Young nations, says the paper, try to benefit from the experience of elder ones. It has been proved that individualistic rule leads to corruption. Indeed, this is what has happened in Iraq. Nuri As-Said himself has been complaining of the bad conditions here. But, his complaint lessened and increased according to his relations with the supreme authorities. This is an indication that he was maneuvering, because he has never pointed to the real causes. Moreover, he formed the Constitutional Union Party only as a means to carry on. He has never succeeded in convincing anyone, including himself, that he is earnest about reform.

In fact, the ruling class is responsible for the bad conditions in Iraq, and among the ruling class it is Nuri As-Said who is the most responsible.

\*

The threat of world war, says Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi, does exist. However, it is not immediate; therefore, the opportunity being afforded should be seized and exploited by the Arabs to consolidate their economic structure.

\*

Commenting on the new government's program, Liwa Al-Istiglal urges the immediate launching of the oil refinery project. Any delay, it warns, means the death of the plan, because iron and steel prices are rising. Moreover, it has been thoroughly studied, and needs but implementation.

\* \* \*

SHORT.....

- 3 -            September 21, 1950.

SHORT NEWS.

The Advisory Agricultural Council is to convene next month. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*

Education Minister Khalil Kanna met Raphael Cilento, of the UN Social Studies Department, yesterday. The meeting was attended by high-ranking officials of the Ministry. Cilento stressed the importance of the coming conference to be held in Cairo next month. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*

The Ministry of Finance has decided to set up a branch of the Rafidain Bank at Nasiriyah, main city of the Diwaniyah Liwa. (Al-Umma)

\* \* \* \* \*

E N D

DAILY REVIEW

of the

BAGHDAD PRESS.

25X1

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Friday, September 22, 1950.

\* \* \* \* \*

# EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

In its weekly review of world events, Sada Al-Ahali speaks of Israel's violation of the armistice line, Chinese representation on the UN, steel nationalization in Britain and the end of the state of war with West Germany.

Regarding Israel's violation of the armistice line, the paper says this has failed to attract the world's attention, because both Israel and the world public opinion do not feel that the Arab states are earnest about their protest. The Arab states should have given up the habit of making noise, and instead they should have sent an ultimatum to the United States as being the main responsible for the acts of its "spoiled child", Israel."

The Indian proposal for the Peiking government's representation was a successful step to alleviate the world tension. The fact that the U.S. is imposing Chiang Kai-shek's representative on the UN indicates that it is trying to dominate the world. But, sooner or later, the Chinese Peoples' government will take its place in the UN.

The British Labor government has won a narrow majority in the motion of confidence tabled by the Conservative opposition to nationalization of the steel industry. Indeed, this marks the end of the Labor Party's nationalization program.

Anyone would like the state of war to end, but not unilaterally as it happened in West Germany. Such move on the part of the Western powers means preparation for a third world war.

In his weekly commentary on the Korean war, Mahmud Ad-Dorra writing in Sada Al-Ahali, tries to minimize the UN landing at Inchon by pointing out that generally all landings are successful in military history because they have the advantage of taking the enemy by surprise and the landing forces concentrate more troops on one point than the defenders.

Speculating on the future of the campaign, provided that new factors enter into play, he sees the following alternative:  
1) if the North Koreans find themselves capable of dislodging the American forces from the Inchon beachhead, they will retain their troops in the South for throwing the Americans into the Sea later;  
2) if not, they will try to withdraw their forces in orderly fashion to the Han River line.



Commenting on the American proposed plan to the UN for collective security, Al-Yaqdha says that it is meant to get rid of the veto which has been abused by Russia. Indeed, the new plan represents a new phase of the East-West conflict, on which depends the future of the UN. The passage of the American plan is certain, if things proceed normally. But, Russia is expected to react.

\*\*\*\*\*

Prompted by the new government's program of reform at home, Liwa Al-Istiqlal urges decentralization on the municipal level. Municipal chiefs are appointed by the central government; municipalities cannot decide anything without the sanction of the Director General of Municipalities. This situation has created handicaps in face of the local authorities in their efforts to improve living conditions outside Baghdad.

\*\*\*\*\*

Commenting on Britain's "hostile" stand on Arab rearmament, AL-Umma says that she was expected after World War II to change her traditional policy of treachery. This hope was shattered by the Palestine question. In the end, the paper warns, "We wish the British politicians to understand that the hostile stands adopted by Britain towards the Arabs will have their consequences, Britain will awaken one day and will find that she has lost the Arabs' friendship which has been much helpful to her imperial interests at all times."

\*\*\*\*\*

#### SHORT NEWS.

The Dujaila Project Committee has decided to purchase farm machinery for an amount not exceeding ID.10,000 to irrigate the high ground of the said project. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*\*\*\*\*

The two-day conference of all the Mutasarifs with Premier Nuri As-Said has completed its work of examining a 4-year development program. (Az-Zaman)

\*\*\*\*\*

Abdul Wahab Merjan, in his capacity of acting Minister of Finance, has decided a new policy for importing the necessary commodities. It is understood that such imports will be unrestricted. As for the other goods, their quota will be increased by 25%. (Az-Zaman)

\*\*\*\*\*

Raphael Cilento, of the UN social studies department, is leaving today after a three-day visit, during which he conferred with the Prime Minister, and the Ministers of Social Affairs and of Education. (Az-Zaman)

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25X1

D A I L Y R E V I E W  
OF THE  
B A G H D A D P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Saturday, September 23, 1950.

\*\*\*\*\*

Today begins the four-day Id Al-Adha. No Arabic newspapers will be published on September 24, 25, 26 and 27.(Ed.)

\*\*\*\*\*

Following the end of the conference of Mutasarifs in Baghdad, they have begun to leave for their headquarters. The conference has laid down a development program.(Az-Zaman)

\*\*\*\*\*

A cable received yesterday announces that Britain has lifted the ban on import of Iraqi dates. (Az-Zaman)

\*\*\*\*\*

Abdul Razzak Al-Dhaher, commenting on the latest Israeli act of aggression, said, "I am not surprised by the Jews' aggression against the Jordan frontiers. I believe that the right solution, which would put an end to such aggressions, is retaliation, and that the Arab states should seize the opportunity of world complications to launch a decisive military operation to crush Israel." (Az-Zaman)

\*\*\*\*\*

The Iraqi army officer, sent to Jordan to examine the latest Israeli act of aggression against Jordan, has returned and has reported to the Ministry of Defense.(Az-Zaman)

\*\*\*\*\*

The Prime Minister is lending attention to the case of Mohammed Ali Khalid, former DG of Police. A royal pardon may be decreed.(Al-Inqad)

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E N D

D A I L Y   R E V I E W  
of the  
B A G H D A D   P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Thursday, September 28, 1950.

\* \* \* \* \*

NURI AS-SAID'S TOUR OF NORTHERN IRAQ.

Reporting about Premier Nuri As-Said's tour of Northern Iraq during the Id Al-Adha, Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi says that during his visit to the Liwa of Mosul he inspected the town of Mosul, and the Qadhas of Sinjar, Tellafar and Aqra. He met chieftains of the Yezidi, Zibari, Barazani and Boumteiwat tribes, and the various chiefs of community.

After having stepped out the plane at the Baghdad Airport, he requested the Minister of Justice to adopt speedy measures to proclaim land settlement in the Qadha of Sinjar in order to settle the prevailing disputes on a just basis.

\*

Al-Hawadith reports that upon arriving in Mosul Premier Nuri As-Said proceeded to Sinjar where he met the Yezidi tribal chieftains and thento Tellafar. The second day, he went to Aqra. The third day, he remained in Mosul where he met its notables.

\* \* \*

"The whole of the country is looking to the great leader, Nuri As-Said, who has pledged himself to achieve for the country its desired social renaissance," says Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi, commenting on the activities displayed by Premier Nuri As-Said since his formation of the new government, including his tour of Northern Iraq.

\*

Commenting on Nuri As-Said's tour of Northern Iraq, Al-Akhbar is pleased with it and would like the Prime Minister to undertake a similar one to the South. Indeed, he is one of the few who knows the Iraqis quite well, and he knows the cause of discontent. The country needs, asserts the paper, "bread and science", meaning employment to live and schools to learn.

\* \* \*

EDITORIAL.....

\* 2 \*

September 28, 1950

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Following an article by Yahya Qassim from London about oil, Sada Al-Ahali had assailed him as promoting the interests of these companies and advancing the idea of reopening the Haifa pipeline. This also made Khalid Ad-Dorra in Al-Istiqlal to nickname him "the Zionist journalist" Ed.)

Hitting back, Ash-Shaab says that Kamel Chaderchi suffers from frustration and an inferiority complex. He covets leadership, but is short of it. The paper lists instances of his "opportunistic versatility". Kamel Chaderchi, it says, was a member of "Al-Akha Al-Latani" party led by the late Yassin Al-Hashimi; to prove his allegiance, he was insulting the other politicians and, even, once he torn up Jaffar Abul Teman's picture and trampled upon it. With the 1936 coup d'etat, he betrayed Yassin Al-Hashimi and joined the "Al-Ahali newspaper group". Chaderchi intrigued and caused the split of this group. Moreover, he founded a party against Bekir Sidqi but left for London until his relatives came to power.

During World War II, he was in close connection with Mr. Perowne; he issued instructions to members of his group to cooperate with the British. After forming the National Democratic Party, he sent Kamel Kazanchi to prison by testifying against him.

\*

Commenting on the Palestine question, in the light of the new forced Arab exodus on the borders of Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan, Faiq As-Samerrai, writing in Liwa Al-Istiqlal, says that the Jews are encouraged to persist in their acts of aggression by inter-Arab division. The Arabs have to forget their minor differences and to unify their policy; otherwise, they will be thrown into the desert by those whom they want to eject into the sea. It is sheer stupidity to attach any importance to the UN decisions, because this organization was and is receiving its orders from the United States and Britain, "who are the real enemies of the Arabs and their aspirations". The Arabs have to adopt a firm policy towards these two nations by jeopardizing their economic and military interests. The Lake Success meetings are but a "political carnival."

\*

Commenting on the British proposal for a unified government in Korea as a solution of the Korean crisis, Al-Yaqdha says that the plan is not expected to meet with serious resistance on the part of Moscow and Pyongyang. It believes that if the British, the American and the Russians display some lenience, peace will return to Korea.

\* 3 \*

September 28, 1950.

SHORT NEWS.

The Constitutional Union Party announces that Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas upon his request has been relieved from the task of editing Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi, organ of the party, and is being replaced by a "member of the Central Committee" of the Party. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*

Education Minister Khalil Kanna held a meeting yesterday at the Ministry. It was attended by Mutasarrifs, Directors of Education of the various Liwas, the Inspector General of Education, and others. The needs of schools in the various Liwas were reviewed. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces, "In view of the mutual desire of the Mexican and the Iraqi Governments to consolidate friendly ties, it has been agreed to establish political relations and to exchange diplomatic representations." (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*

Towfiq As-Suwaidi has filed a libel suit against Musa Al-A'raji, former staff member of the Arab League. (Al-Nabaa)

\*

Liwa Al-Istiqlal reports that no change will be effected in the government before the opening of the new session of parliament. Then, Nuri As-Said might bring new elements into it.

It says also that the meeting of the Arab League Council, to be held next month, will be marked by hot debates, as the Common Defense Treaty will be discussed. This might revive the tension between Iraq and Egypt.

Liwa Al-Istiqlal reports also that the government is negotiating with the Cyprus authorities in order to make room for denationalized Iraqi Jews, so as to enable the Iraqi government to transport 70,000 of them during the next two months.

\*

Speaking of former Premier Towfiq As-Suwaidi, Liwa Al-Istiqlal ironically says that one of the major issues he dealt with was to exempt himself of income-tax; he made the financial authorities cancel the sum of ID. 20,000.

The.....

\* 4 \*

September 28, 1950.

The New Eastern Tobacco Company, which is mainly owned by Towfiq As-Suwaiddi, applied to the Ministry of Economics in order to register the trade mark of a new kind of Iraqi cigarettes, called "Jamal", very like the American "Camels". The appropriate official refused on the ground of the great similarity between the two marks. But, the acting Minister of Economics informed this official that "His Excellency the Prime Minister (Towfiq As-Suwaiddi) says that there is no resemblance between the two."

\*

The transportation of denationalized Jews has been intensified since the new government has taken over. It is said that it means to hire another air company to speed up the Jewish exodus. (Al-Alam Al-Arabi)

\*

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has forwarded to the Ministry of Education a summary of the communications with the Iranian government regarding Iranian schools in Iraq. The Ministry of Education is being asked to approve the close-down of these schools for lack of subsidies. (Al-Alam Al-Arabi)

\*

300 workers of the Basra oil company have gone on strike. (Al-Alam Al-Arabi)

\* \* \* \* \*

E N D

D A I L Y   R E V I E W  
of the  
B A G H D A D   P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Friday, September 29, 1950

\* \* \* \* \*

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Reviewing the international situation, Sada Al-Ahali speaks of a possible peaceful settlement of the Korean crisis, of the Dewey-Vyshinsky incident, and of German rearmament.

The fact that Seoul has fallen and North Koreans have received no assistance from outside indicates that the trend of the fighting is not favorable to them. As for settling the Korean crisis, Britain means to propose a UN-sponsored government for a unified Korea; but, an American government spokesman stated that General MacArthur has instructions to pursue North Koreans beyond the 38th parallel in order to restore order both in the South and the North of the country. Thus, the hope of a peaceful settlement is dwindling and the threat of war is increasing; and it is likely that China and the Soviet Union will not stand by when the American troops will reach their frontiers.

As for the Dewey-Vyshinsky incident at the banquet given in New York in honor of the UN delegations, Sada Al-Ahali says, "It is a mean violation of etiquette and an unprecedented act of provocation, even, in the most backward society. To abuse at such an inopportune moment to assail an unprepared guest is an indication of the aggressive spirit fostered by American politicians against the Soviet and of the extent of their disregard of social manners."

As for the rearmament of Germany, the Americans pretend that they mean it for defense, but the fact is that they want to build up an aggressive basis against the Soviet Union.

Commenting on a reported North Korean offer for a ceasefire and a peaceful settlement, Al-Yaghdha thinks, if true, that it indicates that the Peoples' China and the Soviet Union want to avert war. The matter rests with the Americans, who should not be overexcited by their success, and who should accept the North Korean offer.

\*

After.....

Approved For Release 2005/02/14 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006400180001-0

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September 29, 1950

After stressing the importance of the current UN session, Al-Akhbar expresses the hope that the Arab delegations will succeed in winning the UN to their side in their controversies with Israel.

\*

Quoting Premier Nuri As-Said who told those who attended the tea party given in Mosul in his honor, that one of the headquarters of Qadha, which he visited, remained for 14 days without light pending the approval for buying a 200-fils spare part, Ash-Shaab says that such incidents are rendering the government unpopular. Indeed, its departments have become the asylum of old and inefficient persons. If Nuri As-Said wants really to introduce reform, he should clean the government machinery.

\*

Al-Nabaa points out that not only Communist and Zionist activities are subversive but also is any appeal for racial or religious discrimination, because it jeopardizes the unity of the nation.

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- 3 -

September 29, 1950.

SHORT NEWS.

On October 2, Saleh Jabr will be leaving on board of a KLM plane for few weeks in Europe. (Al-Umma)

\*

A royal decree appoints Abdul Jabbar Saleh, Khalil Al-Orfali and Abdul Nabi Ad-Douhi as members of the Board of the Agricultural Bank. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*

Premier Nuri As-Said has requested the Minister of Works and Communications to examine the question of irrigating the Sinjar lands. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*

Premier Nuri As-Said, in his capacity of Minister of Interior, has ordered the speedy completion of the water and electric power schemes in Mosul, Sinjar and Aqra. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*

The Egyptian government has asked for 15,000 tons of Iraqi wheat. The request is embodied in a letter of the Iraqi Legation in Cairo to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

\*

The following persons were elected to the Board of the New Baghdad Company to replace the six whose term of membership expired: Jamil Al-Madfa'i, Haj Jassim Haj Mohammed As-Samerrai, Dr. Abdul Majid Qassab, Abdul Rahman Al-Khedeir, Ismail Sherif, and Abdul Hamid Abdul Majid. (Az-Zaman)

\*

Agricultural Bank DG Abdul Ghani Ad-Dalli is expected today in Baghdad, after attending the World Bank meeting in Paris. (Az-Zaman)

\*

Health DG Dr. Abdul Hamid Toukhi returned from Turkey where he attended the WHO conference. (Az-Zaman)

\* \* \* \* \*

E N D

D A I L Y   R E V I E W  
of the  
B A G H D A D   P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Saturday, September 30, 1950.

\* \* \* \* \*

DR. SALEH HAIDAR WRITES ABOUT OIL ROYALTIES.

"Oil Royalties and Development Projects." Under this headline, Dr. Saleh Haidar, Assistant Governor of the National Bank, wrote the following article in Az-Zaman, reproduced below in full.

\*

-1-

To undertake its main projects, Iraq relies primarily on its oil royalties and next on foreign and national loans. Royalties depend on production which, however, cannot be accurately determined. Nevertheless, it is useful to make an estimate of these royalties for the next seven years in order to see the possible allocations to new schemes after subtracting Iraq's obligations.

In 1949 Iraq's total oil production was about 3,000,000 tons. In 1950, 5,500,000 are to be produced as the second Tripoli pipeline has entered into operation. In 1951, production will exceed 7,000,000 tons and in 1952, 10,000,000 tons. In the middle of 1953, the 30-inch Baniyas pipeline will be completed. Its volume is 13,000,000 tons per annum. However, the construction of pumps will be completed at the end of 1953. Thus, the I.P.C.'s 3-pipeline production is expected to amount to 16,500,000 tons in 1953 and 20,000,000 tons in 1954, 1955 and 1956, provided that the pumps are built up at the set time.

As for the Basra oilfields, the production potential is actually unknown. However, production is expected to begin in 1952, and it will amount to almost 1,000,000 tons, and will increase in 1953 to attain 2,500,000 tons per annum.

As for the Mosul oilfields, nothing is known about the arrangement to be made after 1951.

-2-

From the above-mentioned figures, we may deduce Iraq's oil royalties. Approved For Release 2005/02/14 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006400180001-0  
equivalent to about 887 Fils, Iraq's oil royalties from the I.P.C.

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September 30, 1950.

only will be about ID. 4,878,000 in 1950, to be compared with ID. 6,200,000 in 1951, to ID. 8,870,000 in 1952, to ID. 15,500,000 in 1953, and to ID. 17,740,000 in 1954, 1955 and 1956. For the years 1950 and 1951, the respective amounts will be reduced by 10% because of the Turkish Government's share.

In addition, Iraq will receive oil royalties from the B.P.C. and the M.P.C., estimated at about ID. 1,174,000 in 1950 and 1951. But, in 1952, Iraq will receive about ID. 472,000 from the B.F.C. at the rate of 4 gold shillings per ton. Moreover, Iraq will get about 200,000 tons of oil, the price thereof will be about ID. 4 per ton. Thus, the total amount to be received will be about ID. 800,000. From the M.P.C., Iraq will get ID. 582,000.

As for the years from 1953 to 1956, Iraq's oil royalties from the B.P.C. will be ID. 1,180,000, in addition to 500,000 tons of oil estimated at ID. 2,000,000. As for the Mosul oil, no forecast can be made about the arrangement to be worked out.

To the above-mentioned figures, we should add miscellaneous sums to be paid to Iraq under the oil concession agreements against the tax-exemption of the companies. These taxes may reach the sum of ID. 250,000 in 1950, of ID. 350,000 in 1951, of ID. 500,000 in 1952, of ID. 900,000 in 1953, and of ID. 1,150,000 for each of the years 1954, 1955 and 1956. Thus, Iraq's oil royalties will be about ID. 5,800,000 in 1950, about ID. 7,100,000 in 1951, about ID. 11,250,000 in 1952, about ID. 19,000,000 in 1953, and about ID. 22,000,000 for each of the years 1954, 1955 and 1956.

This is so provided that the projected Baniyas pipeline will be completed at the set times. Delay might be caused by international developments which would hamper the supply of the necessary equipments or it might arise from other reasons.

Moreover, these same developments might delay production in the Basra oilfields; consequently, the royalties therefrom would be less than estimated above.

-3-

If realized, the above-mentioned figures should be reduced for the obligations undergone by Iraq before, namely:

1) To pay the advances, as Iraq has received from the oil companies about 4,500,000 sterling pounds. It has refunded ID. 220,000 only upto now. According to the terms of these advances, Iraq has to repay the advances out of what he gets in excess of its 4,000,000 tons of oil, provided that no yearly instalment exceeds ID. 900,000. Therefore, it will pay out of its royalties ID. 900,000 during each of the years from 1950 to 1953 and about ID. 680,000 in 1954.

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2) Iraq has to pay the interests and the instalments of the Iraqi State Railways loan of ID. 3,000,000 as follows:

<u>Year</u>		<u>Amount in ID.</u>
1950	...	120,000
1951	...	120,000
1952	...	870,000
1953	...	840,000
1954	...	810,000
1955	...	780,000

3) As for the IBDR loan, Iraq will not pay any instalments and interests during the first five years in between 1950 and 1954. The first payment will be made in October, 1955; it will amount to ID. 86,000 for the interest of that year. Then, as from 1956, it will pay instalments and interests of about ID. 553,000 per annum.

4) To cover the cost in dinars of the Tharthar Project, Iraq committed itself to deposit with the Iraqi National Bank out of its oil royalties the following sums:

<u>Year</u>		<u>Amount in ID.</u>
1950	...	
1951	...	100,000
1952	...	830,000
1953	...	1,750,000
1954	...	2,170,000
1955	...	800,000

Thus, Iraq is committed for the following total sums:

<u>Year</u>		<u>Amount in ID.</u>
1950	...	1,000,000
1951	...	1,200,000
1952	...	2,600,000
1953	...	3,490,000
1954	...	3,660,000
1955	...	1,760,000
1956	...	553,000

The sums left over from the oil royalties after meeting Iraq's obligations are as follows:

<u>Year</u>		<u>Amount in ID.</u>
1951	...	6,000,000
1952	...	8,650,000
1953	...	16,000,000
1954	...	18,340,000
1955	...	20,240,000
1956	...	21,447,000

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It is noteworthy that despite the increase of the rate of oil royalties to 6 gold shillings and despite the increase of production the sums to be left over out of Iraq's oil royalties will be somewhat small in 1950 and 1951. Then, it will increase in 1952 to reach ID. 8,650,000. Thus, the real increase will begin in 1953.

It is noteworthy that the sums to be spent in accordance with the Capital Works Budget of 1950-51 are estimated at ID. 3,883,000; they should be added to it the sums allocated to the Ministry of Defense amounting to ID. 1,000,000 and to increasing the capitals of the Industrial, Agricultural and Estates Bans amounting to ID. 1,250,000. If these sums are expended and are added to others allocated in the budget for other purposes, their total will be about ID. 6,000,000. This sum exceeds the left-over from the oil royalties for 1950, which amounts to ID. 4,800,000 and which will be paid in December, 1951.

Therefore, we deduce the following:

1) We cannot say that we are in possession of much funds for the next year to be spent on major projects other than those decided in the Capital Works Budget of the said year. The only source for financing new projects is foreign and national loans.

2) The left-over from the oil royalties in 1951 amounts to ID. 6,000,000 which does not exceed much the allocations of the 1950-1951 Capital Works Budget. Therefore, we cannot expect a large expansion in the constructional projects on the desired scale.

Likewise, we find the increase in 1952 which amounts to about ID. 3,000,000 in comparison with the preceding year is not so great as to warrant important big schemes. Iraq will get a respectable increase in 1953, as the oil royalties will be ID. 16,000,000, provided that the production plans are carried out at their set times.

3) It is noteworthy that the increase to be realized in 1953 will be very large. Iraq's oil royalties will be more than treble. This leads to the following remarks:

a) We have to start right now to examine the necessary projects and to set up the necessary administration so as to be prepared to spend these amounts when obtained after having studied Iraq's economic life from all angles and after having planned a comprehensive development program in harmony with Iraq's needs in all aspects and in all its parts.

b).....

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b) Experience has demonstrated that no institution can really spend twice as much as it did suddenly. The would-be Development Board will be confronted with a strange problem of spending huge amounts. It will be unable to spend them for lack of operational readiness and the necessary technical studies or will squander them on projects which are not fully planned.

To avoid such a problem, it is necessary that Iraq gradually increases its expenditures during the next three years so that it may spend ID. 16,000,000 a year through graduation instead of a jump. It has to borrow locally or abroad in order to increase its expenditures on development projects during the coming 3 years, so as to be capable to spend ID. 16,000,000 a year, to have an operational organization and to train the necessary number of workers to undertake the large-scale projects.

Here we need an accurate approach to the matter.

1) It is possible to get funds locally; the National Bank may play an important role in this connection by lending the Development Board or borrowing on its behalf from other banks and the people.

2) The government should make a thorough study of specific projects in order to get loans from international institutions. The IBDR expressed initial approval to consider such projects for the purpose of a loan, provided they are thoroughly studied.

3) A general economic survey should be undertaken by world consultants in order to get many data needed before launching any large-scale development project, regarding the impact of huge investments on the general economic situation, the prices, and the living cost, and regarding the number of skilled and other workers needed for these projects.

We need roads, bridges, canals, houses, government buildings, water systems, power plants, telecommunications lines, railroads, agricultural machinery and industrial enterprises. We need to improve our summer resorts, to equip our army, to open new streets to embellish our towns and to improve traffic. The question is what is the extent of these projects and what is their order of priority.

This cannot be determined arbitrarily. It needs a scientific study of their economic benefits, of their impact on other aspects of our economic life, and of their order of precedence. The IBDR is undertaking such general surveys in various countries such as Turkey and Bolivia, by consultants whose salaries are paid by the Bank, provided that these countries take charge of their local expenditures. The Bank

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has expressed its readiness to undertake such a survey for Iraq, if asked for officially.

Although the IBDR is ready to lend money for every productive project, which is studied, it makes an exception of roads, bridges, buildings, houses and other projects. However, there are other institutions which may be ready to lend the funds necessary for the next three years, foremost the American Export-Import Bank. Non-American sources may not disappoint us during the next three years for getting loans on terms similar to the IBDR's in order that other nations participate in this good action which will lead to Iraq's economic development and without which attempts at bringing about stability and internal security will be useless.

\* \* \* \*

#### SHORT NEWS.

Senate President Jamil Madfai returned in Baghdad from Northern Iraq. (Az-Zaman)

\*

The Turkish-proposed trade agreement, submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been forwarded to the permanent committee of trade agreements for consideration. (Az-Zaman)

\*

A former Prime Minister is to buy at a half million dinars the Baghdad branch of a Jewish firm dealing with cars. The firm has its headquarters in Beirut. (Al-Akhbar)

\*

Up to now, 9,000 Jews have been denationalized. But, 30,000 applications are under consideration for approval. (Al-Akhbar)

\*

On Thursday, Mosul Mutasarrif Said Qazzaz arrived in Baghdad, coming from the U.S. (Al-Hawadith)

\*

On October 2, Saleh Jabr will be leaving for Europe where he is to spend two months. (Al-Hawadith)

E N D

D A I L Y   R E V I E W  
of the  
B A G H D A D   P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

Sunday, October 1, 1950  
Monday, October 2, 1950

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PREMIER NURI AS-SAID PLANS VISIT TO EGYPT.

According to the correspondent of "Al-Misri" in Baghdad, Premier Nuri As-Said means to visit Egypt to confer with Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha over Arab problems in general and Egypto-Iraqi relations in particular. The trip is scheduled for the second half of October.

Indeed, Nuri As-Said talked to the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Baghdad about the Arab Common Defense Treaty and other Arab affairs. Of course, the Egyptian diplomat must have reported the conversation to his government. (Al-Hawadith, 10/2)

\* \* \*

THE MIDDLE EASTERN SEAT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

Commenting on the hot competition between Turkey and Lebanon over the Middle Eastern seat of the Security Council, Al-Nabaa (10/2) resentfully says, "The British and the Americans are unwilling to miss any opportunity to demonstrate their hostility to the Arabs." Evidences may be found in the Palestine question and at international meetings. The U.S. and her group of nations supported Iran's candidature to the presidency of the UN General Assembly against Pakistan, because the latter still believes in the Arabs' right to Palestine and the former joyfully recognized Israel.

Today, the Americans and their group cannot suffer to see the Arabs securing any material or moral advantage, and want to prevent Lebanon from securing the seat and to have in her stead Turkey with all her historical grudges against the Arabs and her actual hostile claim to the Alexandretta province.

\* \* \*

KOREA.

Adnan Ar-Rawi, a young nationalist poet, writes in Al-Istiqlal (10/1) about Korea. The "popular" case of Korea has ended at the detriment of the Koreans; a people has "lost" its case. The ~~Approved For Release 2005/02/14 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006400180001-0~~ UN has lost its prestige.....



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prestige from the standpoint of the weak peoples and that Russia has lost her quality of liberator. Therefore, those peoples who seek their liberty have to know that they must struggle for it alone.

World events in general and the Palestine question in particular have taught us "not to believe in what Truman proclaims to the world and not to believe in the slanders propagated by Imperialism and Capitalism under the pretext of preserving the UN or world peace..... World peace is a pretext of the imperialistic powers to keep the enslaved peoples in their state of serfdom and humiliation..."

About Russia's role of "liberator of peoples", he says, "A painful deduction from the Korean war is that Russia has lost her position of 'liberator of people'. The Korean war has demonstrated that Russia does not give assistance to any people who seek freedom and independence. She has departed from her practice in the UN of supporting the weak peoples. The world is realizing that the Russian delegates were ably playing a role. The Korean people have lost their cause, coupled with a disillusion of the peoples who were awaiting one day to get Russia's assistance..."

The lesson for the weak peoples is that "Any appeal to rely on a foreign power is wrong. Circumstances have taught us that no foreign nation gives any assistance to small states and weak peoples without a price. This price is a new enslavement and a new imperialism..."

\*

Writing about the "moral from the Korean tragedy", Al-Yaghdha (10/1) says that the American propaganda made the world believe that the North Koreans had behind them the inexhaustible Russian war machine. But the Inchon landing proved that they were not any Russian supplies and the North Koreans fought the most deadly American weapons with their "arms and chests."

The material loss of the North Koreans is counter-balanced by "the overwhelming sympathy of all the oppressed peoples of the Earth" and by the realization of the real Russian stand towards their "just" case. Elaborating on this second point, the paper says, "The Kremlin proponents were boasting of assistance to the oppressed peoples and were exploiting the Korean drama for their propaganda in international forums. When the matter became serious, they left the miserable Korean people the prey of American bombs..... Russia is used to this. She had done the same thing in Azerbaijan and in Greece."

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The paper concludes, "The moral to be drawn by the oppressed weak peoples from this tragedy is that all pretenses of the big powers of backing the oppressed are but 'traps' to get victims for their ambitions.

"If the Korean people have lost this war, it has put to their credit and the one of any oppressed people the fact that big powers, whether Communist or Capitalist, place their immediate interest above those of the peoples!"

\* \* \*

#### WEEKLY COMMENTARY ON ARAB AFFAIRS.

In his weekly commentary on Arab affairs, Ali Haidar Ar-Rekabi speaks of the "great conference" which the pilgrimage to Mecca represents. His commentary was broadcast over the Baghdad Radio and is reproduced by Al-Nabaa (10/1). Indeed, the pilgrimage to Mecca helps Moslems not only to know each other but also to exchange views and opinions.

Speaking of a young European who gave up Christianity for Islam, he says that this young man wrote to him very recently saying that "the West is being diverted from Christianity by Jewish materialism embodied in the modern American civilization. The only way to salvation is the propagation of Islam to rescue the world from the evils of that civilization."

\* \* \*

#### OIL.

Az-Zaman (10/2) reports that oil negotiations are expected to be resumed between the Iraqi government and the oil companies to discuss the points under review. DG of Oil Dr. Nadim Al-Pachachi will lead the delegation to include some jurisconsults. It will leave before November.

\*

Saturday's article of Dr. Saleh Haidar, Assistant Governor of the National Bank, on oil has won the interest of the Prime Minister who summoned him and requested him to undertake a full study of Iraq's oil royalties and of development projects. (Az-Zaman. 10/2)

\*

According to a M.F.C. spokesman, the company had laid down the new 75-mile Zubair-Fao pipeline. The welding of pipes is almost completed. During October, work will begin on eight 19,000-ton depots for oil. Negotiations are under way with a British company. Production will begin in early 1952. The.....

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The spokesman said that drilling started before World War II but was interrupted. During the past 30 months, wells were dug of a total depth of more than 17 miles. The company has already paid the Iraqi government ID. 5,000,000 against the concession.

The outcome of drilling at Nahar Omar was unsatisfactory; that is why, the company decided to concentrate on the Zubair area where a good quality of oil was found. The Zubair wells are the deepest in the Persian Gulf, and are four times deeper than the Kirkuk.

The spokesman said that it is premature to make any estimate of the oil reserves in the Basra area, because one or two wells do not give sufficient ground for it.

Large installations are to be erected at Fao and Zubair, including workshops, pumps, power plants and houses. They will be given to Iraqi construction firms. The company anticipates the employment of more than 2,000 Iraqi workers in addition to those who would be working with the construction firms. (Az-Zaman. 10/1)

\* \* \*

#### MOSUL'S DEMANDS.

In his capacity of Deputy for Mosul, Siddiq Shanshal in Liwa Al-Istiqlal (10/1) speaks of the assurances given by the Prime Minister to the people of Mosul during his visit. He, says Shanshal, repeated what he said before to the Mutasarrifs in Baghdad. He confessed the evils of centralization and promised aid to municipal projects the study thereof was completed.

Shanshal urges that new legislation should be passed for decentralization of the administration. Moreover, he asks that foreign control should be done with. He cites the example of the British Chief Engineer at the Mosul Power Plant, who succeeded in spoiling the plant equipment in order to get spare parts, as he gets a share out of the deal.

Shanshal demands that colleges be set up in his native town, such as agricultural and industrial schools because many of his townsmen cannot afford to come to Baghdad. He asks that the local industry be encouraged and complains of the high rate of taxes.

\* \* \*

SAYID.....

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SAYID ABDUL MAHDI v. FAIQ AS-SAMERRAI.

Faiq As-Samerrai had repeatedly referred in Liwa Al-Istiqal to the injustices being done by Sayid Abdul Mahdi to farmers in the Muntafik Liwa. Besides, some days ago, he wrote an article about the Jewish exodus, denouncing the Suwaidi government.

The repartee came yesterday in Al-Umma. Sayid Abdul Mahdi in an unsigned article assails Faiq As-Samerrai. In the editorial, the accusations about the Jewish exodus are being refuted.

Faiq As-Samerrai answers Sayid Abdul Mahdi in today's issue of Liwa Al-Istiqal and promises a reply about the Jewish exodus for to-morrow. (Ed.)

\*

Speaking of the Jewish exodus, Al-Umma (10/1) says that the article written by Faiq As-Samerrai in Liwa Al-Istiqal proves that its author is much confused mentally. He pretends that the Jewish denationalization law was enacted to the Jews' satisfaction, but at the same time he concedes that the pre-denationalization smuggling of Jews was dangerous because it enabled them to return into Iraq with their nationality, and he concedes that it was enacted to meet the Iraqis' desire to get rid of Jews once for all.

As for the charge that denationalization is being slowed down, he should know that denationalized Jews have to leave the country within a short period. Thusm denationalization is being sanctioned when transportation is available; otherwise, to denationalize applicants and to keep them for a period longer than what is allowed by the law would create a legal problem.

\*

In an unsigned article, Sayid Abdul Mahdi says that Faiq As-Samerrai is exploiting the party and its organ for his own purposes. The references made to Sayid Abdul Mahdi are due to the fact that he is the attorney of Haddab Al-Kherallah and Abdul Mohsen Al-Hemeidi, which are parties in a legal dispute with Sayid Abdul Mahdi.

\*

Faiq As-Samerrai's answer in Liwa Al-Istiqal (10/2) is that his party is aware of whatever he writes and that his legal profession has afforded him the opportunity of knowing many a public problem.

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Sayid Abdul Mahdi has done many injustices to the people of the Muntafik Liwa. Actually a delegation has arrived in Baghdad to bring them to the attention of the authorities. However, Faiq tells one of them.

The law providing for the settlement of land disputes in Muntafiq forbids any court to hear any case without the prior approval of the administrative authorities. Moreover, the ownership right has been fixed to 7.5%. The usual practice is that court apply for the administration's approval when such a case is filed. Sayid Abdul Mahdi instated a lawsuit asking for the value in cash instead of the payment in kind, and attached to his petition the approval of the Ministry of Interior. Indeed, the Ministry of Interior has always refused to grant such a permission to anyone, except influential persons like Mohan Kherallah, Sakban Al-Elli, Sayid Isa (father of Rafiq Isa, editor of Al-Umma newspaper), and others. Indeed, Hamed Al-Naqib filed a suit for eliminating common ownership two years ago, and up to now has failed to secure the approval of the Ministry of Interior. The administration is usually refusing such a permission because the land situation in the Muntafik Liwa is very complicated and he wants to give equal treatment to all.

Any complaint about these injustices is being suppressed. On June 6, 1950, Hallama Al-Hamadi, tribal chieftain of Beni Rikab, Herbi Al-Mezel, tribal chieftain of Beni Rikab also, Saadoun Meshleb, tribal chieftain of Hemeid, and Hadda Kheralla, chieftain of Shouweilat, cabled to the Regent, the Prime Minister, the President of the Senate, the Leader of the Constitutional Union Party and some newspapers. The cable was never received. In the cable, they were complaining of Sayid Abdul Mahdi, Mohan Keralla and Sakban Al-Elli.

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#### SHORT NEWS.

Chief of the FAO Regional Bureau Towfiq Hafnawi Pasha is expected in Baghdad next Wednesday. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 10/2)

\*

Royal Iradas have approved the nomination by the Board of the Iraqi State Railways of Minister of Works and Communications Abdul Wahab Merjan as its President and of Economics Minister Dhia Jaffar as Vice-President. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 10/2)

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The Iraqi delegation to the Tehran Islamic economic conference will be leaving this week. It includes Baqir Al-Hassani, Director of Commerce, Ministry of Economics. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 10/2)

\*

Two aircrafts left yesterday carrying 220 denationalized Jews. (Ash-Shaab. 10/2)

\*

As there is no prospect of any surgical intervention for Queen Aliya, she has left the hospital. However, her condition is "a little improved", says a Royal Bilat announcement. (Ash-Shaab. 10/2)

\*

The Lebanese government has proposed to the Arab League a "cultural passport" for students and teachers to exempt bearers of visas and of permission for visiting museums and other educational institutions. (Al-Umma. 10/2)

\*

Dr. Badie Sharif, Cultural Attache to the Iraqi Legation in Cairo, is leaving to-morrow for Egypt to take up his assignment. (Liwa Al-Istiqlal. 10/2)

\*

According to Az-Zaman correspondent in Tehran, the Shah of Iran will visit Baghdad next November. (Az-Zaman. 10/2)

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E N D